

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 1, 1884.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

Moquettes, Body Brussels —AND— Velvet Carpets.

Novelties fresh this fall from the leading factories of the world.

Correct in design and colorings.

Qualities which we will guarantee equal, if not superior to any offered in this market, at prices that

MUST SELL THEM. Overstocked

—ON—

Fine Carpets

Parties anticipating to purchase SUCH goods in the near future, will consult their interest by investigating our goods and prices.

NOW!!! LOUIS WOLF & CO.

During this sale we will make up Carpets, turkish, tulle and store them till wanted in our clean and spacious work-rooms and lay them in workmanship like manner at any time desired.

Measure taken and estimates furnished cheerfully, FREE OF CHARGE.

Competition Invited.

Remember we contemplate making extensive alterations in our

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Next season and therefore cannot and will not carry THESE goods over.

Special sale of all Remnants of Carpets EVERY Saturday.

LOUIS WOLF & CO., Dry Goods Emporium, 54 Calhoun Street.

Also sell Domestic Perfect Fitting Paper Patterns.



We invite all our good Citizens to our Grand Opening, Dec. 4.

Our Novelties are the Royal Worcester, Crown Derby and the Great Doulton and Minton China. We will exhibit the choicest pieces of China from the factories of Copeland and Wedgwood. Also, Haviland China, painted by Monsieur Rataux, and copies of painted China from the Dresden Royal Art Gallery, pieces of the celebrated Bryonia Sarguemin ware and Irish Belleek and pieces of genuine Japanese Satsuma. Please call and see the best Stock of Christmas Gifts ever brought to our good city. Ward's China and Silver Ware, No. 8 West Columbia Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

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KANE'S BLOCK;
NO. 19 WEST MAIN STREET,
Are offering Chamber Suites of their own manufacture at rock bottom prices.

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CHEMICAL STEAM DYE WORKS

68 EAST MAIN STREET.
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A. KALBACHER. WM. POTTSOFF.

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Always on hand a large stock of Flour, Feed, Grain, Hay and Straw.

NUMMER 306 CALHOUN STREET.
Goods delivered free of charge. (sep-17)

ANNUAL MESSAGE

President Arthur's Fourth Annual Message Read Before Congress Which
Convened To-day.

The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The following is the president's message:
To the Congress of the United States:

Since the close of your last session the American people in the exercise of their highest right of suffrage have chosen their chief magistrate for the four years ensuing. When it is remembered that at no period in the country's history has the long political contest which customarily precedes the day of the national election been waged with greater fervor and intensity, it is a subject of congratulation that after the controversy at the polls was over and while the slight preponderance by which the issue had been determined was yet uncertain, the public peace suffered no disturbance, but the people everywhere awaited patiently and quietly the result. Nothing could more strikingly illustrate the temper of the American citizen, his love of order and his loyalty to law. Nothing could more equally show the strength and wisdom of our political institutions. Eight years have passed since a controversy concerning the result of a national election sharply called the attention of congress to the necessity of providing a more precise and definite method for the counting of the electoral vote. It is of the gravest importance that this question be solved before the conflicting claims to the presidency shall again distract the country and I am persuaded that by the people at large any of the measures of relief thus far proposed would be preferred to continued action.

Our relations with all foreign powers continue to be amicable. With Belgium a convention has been signed whereby the scope of the present treaties has been so enlarged as to secure to the citizens of either country within the jurisdiction of the other all rights and privileges in the acquisition and alienation of property. A trade mark treaty has also been concluded. The war between Chili and Peru is at an end. For the arbitration of claims of American citizens, who during the war suffered through the acts of the Chilean authorities, a convention will soon be concluded.

The state of hostilities between France and China continues to be an embarrassing feature of our eastern relations. The Chinese government has promptly adjusted and paid the claims of American citizens whose property was destroyed in the recent riots at Canton. I renew the recommendation of my last annual message that the Canton indemnity fund be returned to China. The true interpretation of the recent treaty with that country, permitting the restriction of Chinese immigration, is likely to be again the subject of your deliberations. It may be seriously questioned whether the statute passed at the last session does not violate the treaty rights of certain Chinese who left this country with return certificates, valid under the old law, and who now seem to be debarred from landing from lack of certificates required by the new. The recent purchase by the United States of a large trading fleet heretofore under the Chinese flag, has considerably enhanced our commercial importance in the east.

In view of the large number of vessels built or purchased by American citizens in other countries and exclusively employed in legitimate traffic between foreign ports under the recognized protection of our flag, it might be well to provide a uniform rate for the registration and documentation, so that the bona fide property rights of our citizens therein shall be duly evidenced and properly guarded.

Pursuant to the advice of the senate at the last session, to recognize the flag of the international association of the Congo that of a friendly government, avoiding, in so doing, any predicament of conflict in territorial claims in that region. Subsequently, in execution of the expressed wish of the congress, I appointed a commercial agent for the Congo basin. The importance of the rich prospective trade of the Congo valley has led to the conviction that it should be open to all nations upon equal terms. An international conference for the consideration of this subject was called by the emperor of Germany and is now in session at Berlin. Delegates are in attendance on behalf of the United States. Of the results of the conference you will be duly advised.

The government of Korea has generously aided the efforts of the United States minister to secure suitable premises for the use of the legation. As the conditions of the diplomatic intercourse with eastern nations demand that the legation premises be owned by the represented power, I advise that an appropriation be made for the acquisition of this property by the government. The United States has already valuable premises at Fungai as the gift from the sultan of Morocco and, as is stated hereafter, they have lately received a similar gift from the Siam government. The government of Japan stands ready to present to us extensive grounds at Tokio, wherein to erect a suitable building for the legation, court house and jail, and similar privileges can probably be secured in China and Persia. The owning of such premises would not only effect a large saving of the present rentals, but would permit of the due assumption of extra territorial rights in those countries and would the better serve to maintain the dignity of the United States.

The failure of congress to make an appropriation for our representation at the autonomous court of the khedive has proved a serious embarrassment in our intercourse with Egypt. In view of the necessity of intimacy of diplomatic relationship due to the participation of this government as one of the treaty powers in all matters of administration there affecting the rights of foreign relationship, I advise the restoration of the agency and consulate general at Cairo on its former basis. I do not conceive it to be the wish of congress that the United States should withdraw altogether even the honorable position they have hitherto held with respect to the Khedive or that citizens of this republic residing or sojourning in Egypt should hereafter be without the aid and protection of a competent representative.

With France the traditional envious relationship continues. The Bartholdi statue of liberty enlightening the world, the generous gift of the people of France, is expected to reach New York in May next. I suggest that congressional action be taken in relation to the spirit which has prompted this gift and in aid of the timely completion of the pedestal upon which it is to be placed. Our relations with Germany, a country which contributes to our own some of the best elements of citizenship, continue to be cordial. The United States has extradition treaties with several of the German states but by reason of the confederation of these states under imperial rule the application of such treaties is not as uniform and comprehensive as the interests of the two countries require. I propose therefore, to open negotiations for a single convention of extradition to embrace all the territory of the empire.

It affords me pleasure to say that our intercourse with Great Britain continues to be of a most friendly character. The government of Hawaii has indicated its willingness to continue for seven years the provisions of the existing reciprocity treaty. Such a continuance, in view of the relations of that country to the American system of states, should, in my judgment, be favored.

The revolution in Haiti against the established government has terminated. While it was in progress it became necessary to enforce our neutrality laws by instituting proceedings against individuals and vessels charged with their infringement. These prosecutions were in all cases successful.

Much anxiety has lately been displayed by various European governments, and especially by the government of Italy for the abolition of our import duties upon works of art. It is well to consider whether the present discrimination in favor of the production of American artists abroad is not likely to result, as they themselves believe it may, in the practical exclusion of our painters and sculptors from the rich field for observation, study and labor which they have hitherto enjoyed.

There is a prospect that the long pending revision of the "Foreign Treaties of Japan may be concluded at a new conference, to be held at Tokio. While this government fully recognizes the equal and independent station of Japan in the community of nations, it would not oppose the general adoption of such terms of compromise as Japan may be disposed to make in furtherance of a uniform policy of intercourse with western nations. During the past year the increasing good will between our own government and that of Mexico has been variously manifested. The treaty of commercial reciprocity, concluded January 20, 1883, has been ratified and awaits the necessary tariff legislation of congress to become effective. The legislation, will, I doubt not, be among the first to claim your attention. All treaties of commerce, navigation and consular rights are much to be desired and such a treaty, I have reason to believe the Mexican government stands ready to conclude. Some embarrassment has been occasioned by the failure of congress, at its last session, to provide means for the due execution of the treaty of July 23, 1883, for the survey of the Mexican boundary and the re-location of boundary monuments.

With the republic of Nicaragua a treaty has been concluded which authorizes the construction by the United States of a canal, railway and telegraph line across the Nicaraguan territory. By the terms of this treaty sixty miles of the river San Juan, as well as Lake Nicaragua, an inland sea, forty miles in width, are to constitute a part of the projected enterprise. This leaves for actual canal construction seventeen miles on the Pacific side and thirty-eight miles on the Atlantic to the United States, whose right territory on the Pacific is for the ordinary purposes of commerce practically cut off from communication by water with the Atlantic ports. The political and commercial advantages of such a port can scarcely be over-estimated.

It is believed that when the treaty is laid before you the justice and liberality of its provisions will command universal approval at home and abroad.

The death of our representative at Russia while at his post at St. Petersburg, afforded to the imperial government a renewed opportunity to testify its sympathy in a manner befitting the intimate friendship which has ever marked the intercourse of the two countries.

The course of this government in raising its representation at Bangkok to the diplomatic rank has evoked from Siam evidences of warm friendship and augurs well for our enlarged intercourse.

Speaking of our relations with Spain and the trouble in Cuba the president says: "Officers of the government have been instructed to exercise vigilance to prevent infractions of our neutrality law at Key West and at other points near the Cuban coast."

The growing need of close relationship of intercourse and traffic between the Spanish Antilles and their natural

market in the United States led to the adoption in January last of a commercial agreement looking to that end. This agreement has since been amended by a more carefully framed and comprehensive convention which I shall submit to the senate for approval. It has been the aim of this negotiation to open such a favored reciprocal exchange of productions carried under the flag of either country as to make the intercourse between Cuba and Porto Rico and ourselves scarcely less intimate than the commercial movement between our domestic ports and insure a removal of burdens on shipping in the Spanish Indies of which in part our ship owners and ship-masters have so often had cause to complain. The negotiation of this convention has for a time postponed the persecution of certain claims of our citizens which were declared to be without the jurisdiction of the late Spanish American claims' commission and which are therefore remitted to diplomatic channels for adjustment. The speedy settlement of these claims will now be urged by this government.

Negotiations for a treaty of commercial reciprocity with the Dominion Republic have been successfully concluded and the result will shortly be laid before the senate. Certain question between the United States and the Ottoman empire still remain unresolved. Complications in behalf of our citizens are not satisfactorily adjusted. The ports have sought to withhold from our commerce the right of favored treatment to which we are entitled by existing convention stipulations and the revision of the tariffs is unaccomplished.

The final disposition of pending questions with Venezuela has not as yet been reached, but I have good reason to expect an early settlement which will provide the means of re-examining the Coraco awards in conformity with the express desire of congress and which will recognize the justice of certain claims preferred against Venezuela.

The Central and South American commission, appointed by authority of the act of July 7, 1882, will soon proceed to Mexico. It has been furnished with instructions which will be laid before you. They contain a statement of the general policy of the government for enlarging its commercial intercourse with American states. The commissioners have been actively preparing for their responsible task by holding conferences in the principal cities with merchants and others interested in Central and South American trade.

The international meridian conference, lately convened in Washington, upon invitation of the government of the United States was composed of representatives from twenty-five nations. The conference concluded its labors on the 1st of November, having with substantial unanimity agreed upon the meridian of Greenwich as the starting point from which longitude is to be computed through 180 degrees eastward and westward, and upon the adoption for all purposes for which it may be found convenient of a universal day which shall begin at midnight on the central meridian and whose hours shall be counted from zero up to 24. The formal report of the transactions of this conference will be hereafter transmitted to congress.

This government is in frequent receipt of invitations from foreign states to participate in international exhibitions often of great interest and importance. Occupying as we do an advanced position in the world's production and aiming to secure a profitable share for our industries in the general competitive markets, it is a matter of serious concern that a want of means for participating in these exhibitions should so often exclude our producers from advantages enjoyed by those of other countries and during the past year the attention of congress was drawn to the formal invitation in this regard tendered by the governments of England, Holland, Belgium, Germany and Austria. The executive has in some instances appointed honorary commissioners and this is, however, a most unsatisfactory expedient, for without some provision to meet the necessary working expenses of a commission, they can effect little or nothing in behalf of exhibitions. An International Inventors' exhibition is to be held in London next May. This will cover a field of special importance and in which our country holds a foremost rank, but the executive is at present powerless to organize a proper representation of our vast national interests in this direction. I have in several previous messages referred to this subject. It seems to me that a statute giving the executive general authority to accept such invitations and to appoint honorary commissioners without salary and placing at the disposal of the secretary of state a small sum for defraying the reasonable expense would be of great public utility.

This government has received official notice that the revised international regulations for preventing collisions at sea have been adopted by all the leading maritime nations, except the United States, and came into force on the 1st of September last. For the due protection of our shipping interests the provisions of our statutes should at once be brought into conformity with these regulations.

The question of securing to authors, composers and artists copyright privileges in this country in return for reciprocal rights abroad is one that may justly challenge your attention. It is possibly true that a convention will be necessary to fully accomplish this result but until congress shall by statute fix the extent to which foreign holders of copyright shall be here privileged it has been deemed inadvisable to negotiate such conventions. For this reason, the U. S. was not represented at the recent conference at Bern. I recommend that the scope of the neutrality law of the United States be so enlarged as to cover all patent acts of hostility committed in our territory and aimed

against the peace of a friendly nation. The existing statute prohibits the felling out of armed expeditions and restricts the shipment of explosives, though the enactments in this latter respect, were not framed with regard to international obligations, but simply for protection of passenger travel, and all these statutes were intended to meet special emergencies that had arisen. Other emergencies have arisen since and modern ingenuity supplies means for the organization of hostilities without open resort to armed vessels or filibustering parties. I see no reason why overt preparation in this country for the commission of criminal acts such as are hereunder considered whether such acts are intended to be committed in our own country or in a foreign country with which we are at peace. The prompt and thorough treatment of this question is one which intimately concerns the national honor.

Our existing naturalization laws also need revisions. Those sections relating to persons residing within the limits of the United States in 1793 and 1798 have now only a historical interest. Section 2172 recognizing the citizenship of the children of naturalized parents is ambiguous in its terms and partly obsolete. There are special provisions of law favoring the naturalization of those who serve in the army or on merchant vessels, while no similar privilege is granted those who serve in the navy and marine corps, and a uniform rule of naturalization, such as the constitution contemplates, should, among other things, clearly define the status of persons born within the United States subject to a foreign power. Section 1992 is in regard to minor children of fathers who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, but who have failed to perfect their naturalization.

It might be wise to provide for a central bureau of registry wherein should be filed authenticated transcripts of every record of naturalization in the several federal and state courts, and to make provision also for the vacation or cancellation of such record in cases where fraud had been practiced upon the court by the applicant himself or who had removed or forfeited his acquired citizenship. A just and uniform law in this respect would strengthen the hands of the government in protecting its citizens abroad and would pave the way for the conclusion of treaties of naturalization with foreign countries.

The legislation of the last session effected in the diplomatic and consular service certain changes and reductions which have been productive of embarrassment. The population and commercial activity of our country are steadily on the increase and are giving rise to varying and often delicate relationships with other countries. Our foreign establishments now embrace nearly double the area of operations that it did twenty years ago. The confinement of such a service within the limits of expenditure then established is not, it seems to me, in accordance with true economy. A community of sixty millions of people should be adequately represented in its intercourse with foreign nations. A project for the reorganization of the consular service and for recasting the scheme of extra territorial jurisdiction is now before you. If the limits of a short session will not allow its full consideration I trust you will not fail to make suitable preparation for the present needs of the service.

It has been customary to define in the appropriation acts the rank of each diplomatic office to which a salary is attached. I suggest that this course be abandoned and that it be left to the president, with the advice and consent of the senate to fix from time to time the diplomatic grade of the representatives of this government abroad as may seem advisable, provisions being definitely made, however, as now for the amount attached to the respective stations.

The condition of our finances and the operations of the various branches of the public service which are connected with the treasury department are very fully discussed in the report of the secretary. It appears that the ordinary revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884, were: From customs, \$135,067,489.76; from internal revenues, \$2,158,607,251; from all other sources, \$81,376,307.65; Total ordinary revenues, \$648,519,869.92. The public expenditures during the same period were for civil expenses, \$22,951,920.71; for foreign intercourse, \$1,250,766.37; for the Indian, \$64,769,091.29; for pensions, \$55,429,228.37; for military establishment, including river and harbor improvements and arsenals, \$39,420,708.36; for the naval establishment, including vessels, machinery and improvements at the navy yards, \$17,292,601.44; for miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, light-houses, collecting revenue, \$43,939,710; for expenditures on account of the District of Columbia, \$3,407,049.62; for interest on the public debt, \$54,578,378.48; for the sinking fund, \$47,790,220.50; total ordinary expenditures, \$220,916,483.83, leaving a surplus of \$57,603,386.29.

As compared with the preceding fiscal year there was a net decrease of over \$21,000,000 in the amount of expenditures. The aggregate receipts were less than those of the year previous by about \$54,000,000. The falling off of revenue from customs made up nearly \$20,000,000 of this deficiency, and about \$23,000,000 of the remainder was due to the diminished receipts from internal collections. The secretary estimates the total receipts for the fiscal year which will end June 30, 1885, at \$350,000,000 and the total expenditures at \$290,620,201.16, in which is included the interest on the debt and the amount payable to the sinking fund. This would leave a surplus for the entire year of about \$59,000,000. The value of exports from the United States to foreign countries during the

year ending June 30, 1884, was as follows: Domestic merchandise, \$734,964,352; foreign merchandise, \$15,548,757; total merchandise, \$750,513,609. specie, \$67,133,383; total exports of merchandise and specie, \$817,646,992. The cotton and cotton manufacturers included in this statement were valued at \$152,544,315; the provisions at \$114,416,547, and the mineral oils at \$47,103,248. During the same period the imports were as follows: Merchandise, \$667,697,693; gold and silver, \$37,426,202; total, \$705,123,895.

More than 63 percent of the value of imported merchandise consisted of the following articles: Sugar and molasses, \$106,884,274; wool and woolen manufactures, \$53,542,292; silk and its manufactures, \$49,949,123; coffee, \$49,688,705; iron and steel and manufactures thereof, \$41,404,089; chemicals, \$38,464,965; flax, hemp and jute and like substances and manufactures thereof, \$33,463,398; cotton and manufactures of cotton, \$30,454,476; hides and skins other than fur skins, \$22,350,906.

I concur with the secretary of the treasury in recommending the immediate suspension of the coinage of silver dollars and of the issuance of silver certificates. This is a matter to which in former communications I have more than once invoked the attention of congress. In the past six years \$27,000,000 has been coined in silver. The number now outstanding is reported by the secretary to be nearly \$185,000,000, whereof but little more than \$40,000,000, or less than 22 percent are in actual circulation. The mere existence of this fact seems to me to furnish of itself a cogent argument for the repeal of the statute which has made such a fact possible. But there are other and graver considerations that tend in the same direction. The secretary avows his conviction that unless this coinage and issuance of the certificates be suspended, silver is likely, at no distant day, to become our sole metallic standard. The commercial difficulties that would be thus occasioned can scarcely be over-estimated. I hope that the secretary's suggestions respecting the withdrawal from circulation of the one dollar and two dollar notes will receive your approval. It is likely that a considerable portion of the silver now in the vaults of the treasury might thus find its way into the currency.

While the trade dollars have ceased for the present, at least, to be an element of disturbance in our currency system some provision should be made for their surrender to the government in view of the circumstances under which they were coined and from the fact that they have never had a legal tender quality there should be offered for them a slight advance over their bullion value.

The secretary in the course of his report considers the propriety of beautifying the designs of our subsidiary silver coins and of increasing their weight, that they may bear their due rate of value of the standard dollar. His conclusions in this regard are cordially approved. In my annual message of 1882 I recommended the abolishment of all excise taxes except those relating to distilled spirits. This recommendation is now renewed. In case these taxes shall be abolished the revenues that will still remain to the government, will, in my opinion, not only suffice to meet its reasonable expenditures, but will afford a surplus large enough to permit such a tariff reduction as may seem advisable, when the effects of the recent revenue laws and commercial treaties shall have shown in what quarters these reductions can be most prudently effected.

One of the gravest questions which appeals to the wisdom of congress for solution is the ascertainment of the most effective means of lessening our foreign trade and thus release depression under which our industries now lay. The secretary of the treasury advises that the investigation of this subject be intrusted in the first instance, to a competent commission. While fully recognizing the considerations that may be urged against this course, I am, nevertheless, of the opinion that upon the whole no other would be likely to effect more speedy or better results.

That portion of the secretary's report which concerns the condition of our shipping interests cannot fail to command our attention. He emphatically recommends that as an incentive to the investment of American capital in American ships the government should by liberal payments for mail transportation or otherwise lead its aid to individual enterprise and he declares his belief unless that course be pursued, our foreign carrying trade must remain as it is to-day, almost exclusively in the hands of foreigners. It is hoped that the whole subject will receive the early consideration that will lead to the enactment of such measures for the revival of our merchant marine as the wisdom of congress may devise.

The 3 per cent bonds of the government, to the amount of more than \$100,000,000, have, since my last annual message, been redeemed by the treasury. The bonds of that issue still outstanding amount to a little over \$20,000,000, about quarter of which will be retired through the operations of the sinking fund during the coming year. As those bonds still continue the chief basis for the circulation of the national banks, the question is how to avert the contraction of the currency caused by their retirement is one of constantly increasing importance.

It seems to be generally conceded that the law governing this matter enacted from the banks excessive security and that up to their present bond deposits a larger circulation than is now allowed may be granted with safety. I hope that the bill which passed the senate at

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

SHAKESPEARE

There is no moon, the moon is dead,
And in her stead, the moon is dead,
That is the moon, the moon is dead,
That is the moon, the moon is dead.

Whether the "pale moon" has increased the
size of her wash as the world has increased in
population may be a question, but it is a fact
that the moon has increased in size, and that
the moon is the only body in the universe that
is not made of human beings and bound and tor-
mented with the excruciating pains that only
the moon and the moon can inflict.

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is the ONLY conqueror of these terrible dis-
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cannot get it, do not be persuaded to try something
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cause, and more frequently than is gen-
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serious than these, and no remedy is so
prompt and effective as

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that is so effective in all KIDNEY AND
LIVER COMPLAINTS, MALARIA, DYSPEP-
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combined with wonderful success those
herbs which nature has provided for the
cure of disease. It strengthens and in-
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suffering from indigestion and kidney disease.
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after I had tried all the best doctors and
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Are your nerves weak?
"Kidney Wort cured me from nervous weakness
and I am now able to do my work." M. R.
Goodwin, Ed. Christian Journal, Cleveland, O.

Have you Bright's Disease?
"Kidney Wort cured me of Bright's Disease, and
the doctor said I was cured." Dr. J. H. Clark, South
Haven, Conn.

Suffering from Diabetes?
"Kidney Wort cured me of Diabetes, and I have
never had it since." Dr. J. H. Clark, South
Haven, Conn.

Have you Liver Complaint?
"Kidney Wort cured me of chronic Liver Disease
after I had tried all the best doctors and
drugs." M. W. DeWitt, Buffalo, N.Y.

Is your Back lame and aching?
"Kidney Wort, I believe, cured me when I was
lame and aching." Dr. J. H. Clark, South
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Are you Bilious?
"Kidney Wort cured me of chronic Liver Disease
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Are you tormented with Bile?
"Kidney Wort cured me of chronic Liver Disease
after I had tried all the best doctors and
drugs." M. W. DeWitt, Buffalo, N.Y.

Are you Rheumatism racked?
"Kidney Wort cured me of chronic Liver Disease
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drugs." M. W. DeWitt, Buffalo, N.Y.

Ladies, are you suffering?
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stitution may be gradually built up until
strong enough to resist every tendency to dis-
ease. Hundreds of subtle poisons are float-
ing around us ready to attack wherever there
is a weak point. We must be especially watch-
ful of the kidneys. A single grain of sugar
shalt by keeping ourselves well fortified with
pure blood and a properly nourished frame."

—Civil Service Gazette.

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

CORRESPONDENCE CONTAINING IMPOR-
TANT NEWS SOUGHT.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND ORDERS TO
E. A. K. HACKETT,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

The Daily Sentinel.

MONDAY, DEC. 1, 1884.

OFFICIAL PAPER COUNTY AND CITY.

It is presumed that Rhody Shiel is
also out of politics.

The second session of the Forty-
eighth congress convened to-day.

Twenty-two of the Hooking Valley
miners spent Thanksgiving day in jail at
Logan.

Five hundred members of the New
York county democracy will attend the
Cleveland inauguration.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR, eldest
son of the prince of Wales, is to at-
tend the inauguration of Mr. Cleve-
land.

MAJOR CALKINS says he is done with
politics forever. It seems the "hint"
given him was of sufficient force to make
itself understood.

The information brought by the tele-
graph Saturday of the brighter business
outlook will have a good effect upon all
branches of trade.

CALKINS ran over 700 votes below the
electoral ticket. "Dear Will," who
failed to fix up the land swindle, and
Mrs. Duncan are the responsible parties.

Steps will be taken, when congress
meets, to have an investigation into the
whys and wherefores of having United
States marshals at the polls in Cincinnati
at the October election.

Two men engaged in digging roots on
an island in the Susquehanna river are
said to have unearthed a metal box con-
taining \$30,000 in gold doubloons, \$10,
000 in Mexican silver, and \$1,000 in small
coins.

If all the people in this country ac-
cepted the result of the election in the
spirit that the much abused south has
received it, the business interests of the
country would be in a vastly better con-
dition.

On Thanksgiving day, at Arcadia, this
state, a double golden wedding anniver-
sary was celebrated, the participants be-
ing Isaac and Moses Marx and wives.
The husbands are twin brothers and the
wives twin sisters. The double wedding
occurred November 27, 1834, in Fayette
county, Ind.

The total popular vote at the late pre-
sidential election was (about) for Cleve-
land 4,811,224, and for Blaine, 4,795,272.
The votes for Butler and St. John have
not been fully reported. As far as known
it was for Butler, 128,518, and for St.
John, 148,277. The total vote for all, as
thus given, was 9,882,402. This is not
as large an increase as was expected
on the vote of 1880, when the whole
number was 9,204,428.

Reports from the Hooking Valley coal
region indicate terrible suffering on the
part of the miner's families who have
been on a strike since last June and who
the operators now refuse to give work.
Their wives and children are slowly dying
from disease brought on by starvation
and the cold, and the men have not a
dollar to save them. They are com-
pelled to watch them suffer, powerless to
alleviate or to satisfy the pangs of hun-
ger in their own breasts. They have
neither credit nor friends. It is a case
of a powerful, grasping syndicate against
a few hundred men whose dependence is
entirely upon their daily labor. The
picture is indeed a distressing one, and
appeals to all charitable people. The
argument that the men brought this
trouble upon themselves is perhaps true
in a certain sense but their wives and
children are not responsible for their
present condition. Besides the men
simply objected to a cut in wages, which
would reduce them to the lowest poverty,
the price which is now being paid Italian
laborers who feed on scraps and who
actually dwell in burrows in the
earth.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE.

The official vote of Oregon is as fol-
lows: Blaine electors, 26,868; Cleve-
land electors, 24,604; Butler electors,
767; St. John electors, 531.

The official vote of Wisconsin is:
Blaine, 161,157; Cleveland, 146,459; St.
John, 7,856; Butler, 4,598.

The official vote of Connecticut is:

Cleveland, 67,167; Blaine, 65,898; St.
John, 2,489; Butler, 1,684.

The official count of Vermont shows:
Blaine, 39,514; Cleveland, 17,831; St.
John, 1,752; Butler, 785.

South Carolina gives Cleveland, 69,
891; Blaine, 21,733; nothing for Butler,
Lookwood or St. John.

Nevada gives Blaine, 7,193; Cleveland,
5,570; Butler, 26; total vote, 12,789.

Florida gives Cleveland, 31,538; Blaine
27,832.

PAYING FOR HONESTY.

The Wabash Management to Advance the
Salary of Conductors and Stewards

Tickets Agents a Per-
centage.

Supt. G. W. Stevens intimates to peo-
ple high in authority here that after
December 1 passenger conductors on the
Wabash are to receive an advance in
their salaries. The conductors now re-
ceive only \$100 per month. The general
manager, Mr. Talmage, an old passenger
conductor himself, and one who "knows
just how it is," is in favor of making the
salaries \$150 a month, while the vice
president, a man who has a great deal to
say about it, thinks \$125 is enough. At
all events the boys have a sure thing of
getting the latter amount, and of course
earnestly hope that Mr. Talmage may
prevail and they get the larger amount.
In addition to the salaries already paid,
the ticket agents are to have a percent-
age on every ticket sold, which will bring
wages up to near a living standard.

Intelligent people have quit taking bit-
ters and mineral waters, have quit doc-
toring kidneys and liver, nerves and
brain, have quit using alcoholic poisons
and narcotic drugs; have quit poisoning
their system with quack nostrums, and
now keep themselves and families in per-
fect health by occasionally using the
only perfect blood purifier and true
strengtheners of weak portions of the
body, known far and wide as Dr. Guy-
sott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.
Any druggist will get it for you.

There are three colored democratic
members of the Georgia legislature.

The Voice of the People.

The people, as a whole, seldom make
mistakes, and the unanimous voice of
praise which comes from those who have
used Hood's Sarsaparilla fully justifies
the claims of the proprietors of this great
medicine. Indeed, these very claims are
based entirely on what the people say
Hood's Sarsaparilla has done. Send to
C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass., for a
book containing statement of many cases.

Miss Anna Katherine Green, the
author of "The Leavenworth Case,"
was married to a Mr. Rhols.

It takes stout testimony to convince
people who are not open to conviction.
The testimony of Mr. Solomon Stout, of
Circleville, O., however, ought to go a
long way in carrying conviction to the
mind of the most skeptical. He writes:
"I have been using Mishler's Herb Bit-
ters for dysentery with wonderful suc-
cess. The medicine performs equal
wonders in cases of kidney disease, liver
complaint, stomach disorders, indiges-
tion, dyspepsia and loss of appetite. In
its tonic effects it is unequalled by any
remedy in the market."

Cattle are dying in southwest Virginia
by the hundreds from the drought.

Advice to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's
Soothing Syrup should always be used
when children are cutting teeth. It re-
lieves the little sufferers at once; it pro-
duces natural, quiet sleep by relieving
the child from pain, and the little cherub
awakes as "bright as a button." It is
very pleasant to taste. It soothes the
child, softens the gums, always a ill pain
relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and
is the best known remedy for diarrhoea,
whether arising from teething or other
causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Prices of iron are lower now than
before in five years.

St Jacobs Oil

FOR PAIN
REMEDY

THE GREAT GERMANY

Wholesale Clothing Slaughter House,
Having bought the bulk of the stock of
Rindskopf Bros. & Co., New York, at
discounted sale at one-half the regular
wholesale price, we are now ready to
slaughter them to our customers at prices
that will astonish the oldest man living,
such prices never before seen in the city.
It will pay you to see them if you do not
buy.

ROTSHULTER BROS.,
No. 7 Columbia Street.

**ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER**

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of pu-
rity, strength, and wholesomeness. More eco-
nomical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot
be sold in competition with the multitude of
low test short weight, alum or phosphate pow-
ders. Sold only in cans. **ROYAL BAKING
POWDER CO., 108 Wall-st., N.Y.** April 2nd

**Gentle
Women**

Who want glossy, luxuriant
and wavy tresses of abundant,
beautiful Hair must use
LYON'S KATHAIRON. This
elegant, cheap article always
makes the Hair grow freely
and fast, keeps it from falling
out, arrests and cures gray-
ness, removes dandruff and
itching, makes the Hair
strong, giving it a curling
tendency and keeping it in
any desired position. Beau-
tiful, healthy Hair is the sure
result of using Kathairon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSUMPTION.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE. ONLY \$1
BY MAIL POSTPAID.

**THE SCIENCE OF LIFE. ONLY \$1
BY MAIL POSTPAID.**

KNOW THYSELF.

A Great Medical Work on Hand.

Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical
Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Strain of
Fruit, and the untold miseries resulting from
indiscretion or excesses. A book for every
man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains
250 prescriptions for all ailments. Send now
each one of which is invaluable. So
found by the Author, whose experience for 21
years is such as probably never before told to
the lot of any physician. 80 pages, bound in
beautiful French muslin, embossed covers
full gilt, guaranteed to be a work for
every sense—mechanical, literary and profes-
sional—that any other work sold in this
country for \$2.50, or the money will be refunded
in every instance. Price only \$1.00 by mail, post-
paid. Illustrations of 60 cases. Send now
Gold medal awarded the author by the Na-
tional Medical Association, to the officers to
which he refers.

This book should be read by the young for
instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It
will benefit all.—London Lancet.

There is no member of society to whom the
book will not be useful. It gives the recipe
parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman—
Apropos.

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or
Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch street, Bos-
ton, Mass., who may be consulted on all dis-
eases requiring skill and experience. Chronic
and obstinate diseases that have baffled the
skill of all other physicians a specialty. Such
treated success fully without an instance of
failure. Mention this name. (Oct 24 4c)

**An n Daughter Cured of
Consumption.**

When death was hourly expected from con-
sumption, all remedies having failed, and Dr.
H. James was experimenting, he accidentally
made a preparation of Indian Hemp, which
cured his only child, and now gives this recipe
on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses.
Hemp also cures night sweats, nausea at the
stomach, and will break a fresh cold in twenty
four hours. Address: Craddock & Co., 102
Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., naming this
paper.

THE HITCHCOCK LAMP

The best kerosene light. All metal.
No chimney or glass, no smoke or
odor, non-explosive, electric, burns
open life gas. Adapted for all
places.

Superior for reading and sewing.
If not found at the stores, we will
send one delivered free for \$5.50.
Manufactured by Hitchcock Lamp Co.,
Incorporated, 1875, Watertown, N.
Y. Hon. R. P. Flower, Pres't.

Remember, this is the
HITCHCOCK LAMP.

**A POSITIVE
CURE.**

ALLAN'S SOLUBLE Medicated Bougies.

No numerous doses of cathartics, copalva or oil
of sweet wood that are certain in pro-
duce dyspepsia, by destroying the coating of the
stomach. Price \$1.50. Sold by all druggists,
or mailed on receipt of price. For further
particulars send for circular.

P. O. Box 1285.

J. C. ALLAN CO.
21 John St., New York.
Aug 2nd

A Pointer to Close Buyers.

A Big Cut In Overcoats.

Owing to the backwardness of the season and finding ourselves with an im-
mense stock still on hand we have made

Great Reductions in the Prices of

OVERCOATS

For Men, Boy's and Children. Those Heavy
CASSIMERE SUITS,

For Men and Boy's Wear, which we are selling at marvelous low figures,
are Worth Double the Money. Special sale of

WINTER UNDERWEAR

This week. Best value ever offered to the public. With our large assortment of

Knit Cardigan Jackets!

We can please everybody. Low prices always rule at the

BANNER CLOTHING HOUSE!

L. Schirmeyer & Co.,
No. 27 Calhoun Street.

Come and See!

Our new supply in

**Boots,
Shoes,
Rubbers**

For the Fall and Winter seasons. Prices
to suit the times.

C. Schiefer & Son,
8 E. Columbia St.
Sign of the Alligator.

SLATE ROOFERS,

Fort Wayne, Ind

**ALL WORK GUARANTEED WA-
TERPROOF.**

April 12-17 w-ly

CANVASSING AGENTS.

Energetic and reliable (male or female)
wanted to sell our new Medicated Chest Pro-
tectors and Abdominal Bands. Care and pro-
tection from coughs, colds, pneumonia, bron-
chitis, pleurisy, rheumatism, inflammation of
liver, stomach, bowels and bladder, colic, pain in
side, back or bowels and dyspepsia. Will
aid treatment and believe distressing symp-
toms of Consumption. Nothing else of this
kind in the market. Goods and prices popu-
lar. Liberal inducements. New York
Health Agency, 226 Broadway, N. Y. 144w-1m

DENTISTRY.

GEORGE A. LOAG.

Office Corner of Calhoun and Columbia
streets, Over Graff's Jewelry Store.
Oct 26-17

LADIES

Who are tired of Calicoes that fade in sunshine
or washing will find the
**"EIGHTY AND PINK"
PURPLES, "GRAYS" and "QUAKER
STIFLES"**
perfectly fast and reliable. If you want an
elegant print, try them. Made in great variety.

The Old Westminster
**Westminster
Stove**

Can Be Found at

**Geo. H. Wilson &
Sons,**
Household Emporium,
17 E. Columbia St.
Oct. 1-Jan 1

The Place to Buy Paints

—IS AT—

O. L. STARKEY & Co.'s,

Grinders of Colors and Manufacturers of Mixed Paints.

We have established a regular paint manufactory and have in stock all shades of
colors in paste form and mixed ready for use. We can sell you better paint at 25
per cent. less than any other house in the city. Please call and get prices before
buying.

We also do painting in all its branches at VERY LOW PRICES.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE.

O. L. STARKEY & CO.,
12 WEST COLUMBIA STREET.
Second Door West of H. N Ward's Crockery Store.

HOLIDAY GOODS,
Toys and Notions.
JAS. M. KANE & BRO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers,
24 Calhoun St.,
Keystone Block.

Have just received the largest stock of holiday goods ever offered in this market and at lower prices. We buy holiday goods in car loads, and quantities make prices, and after twenty-five years experience, we can say to the public that we can offer better goods for a money than ever offered in the west. Our goods are all new, and of the best quality, and with taste and style, especially for our trade everything in the wood line of toys, such as Bookings, Horses, Carts, Wagons, Doll Cages, flags, all styles, boys and girls, Bells, Blackboards, Tricycles, Velocipedes, Wheelbarrows, and more than one thousand things too numerous to name. We import direct from Europe, and our stock is full and complete in every department. We have novelties not to be found elsewhere in this market.

Bells of Every Kind
From one cent up to ten dollars each. Our line of bells is more complete than ever. Always for less money than ever offered. Call and see prices.

SMOKING SETS
Very cheap. Clear cases from twenty-five cents up to \$4 each. Our line of Fancy China goods is nice and cheap. Work and goods are guaranteed. We have a large stock of Toys, Novelties and Holiday goods. We say to all call and see for yourselves. Prices lower than ever.

JAS. M. KANE & BRO.
novis-in

The Daily Sentinel.
MONDAY, DEC. 1, 1884.

LOCAL NEWS.

See Ward's Christmas Gifts.
Call Higgins and Clint Walton are at Chicago.

Purify the blood, tone up the system and regulate the digestive organs by taking Hood's sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.

Charles Schirmerhorn, of Superintendent O'Rourke's office, is sick.

A copy of the beautiful book "Our Daisy," will be sent to any one who having used Athlaphora, the great rheumatism and neuralgia cure, will write the Athlaphora Co., 112 Wall street, N. Y., stating their experience with it. Mention this paper.

Finis Cartwright, the superintendent in Old's wheel works, went to St. Louis Saturday night.

"Take the bull by the horns" is an old adage, but you take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup by the teaspoonful. A few drops for a child. One bottle will save the lives of a family. For coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., it is excellent and safe.

Mrs. James Hyde and her pretty daughter, Miss Ollie, returned to Chicago to-day, after a pleasant visit with relatives here.

THE COURT HOUSE.
Judge R. W. McBride, of Stenben county, refuses to further reside in the Aldrich-Godfrey land cases, because the work is financially unprofitable to him. Judge S. M. Hench will consider the suits.

The contest over the failure of E. A. Pierr grows more complicated daily. This morning Wm. P. Breen instituted proceedings for W. S. Plummer against Edward A. Pierr and Marguerite Pierr to declare a partnership between E. A. Pierr and his mother and then to set aside their notes and the alleged conveyance to Mrs. Pierr. The policy of outside creditors is to obliterate the claims of Mrs. Pierr against her son that they may come in as first creditors. The matter will necessitate a tedious suit.

The county commissioners met at 2 o'clock this afternoon in regular session.

Dr. Leshor Trexler has filed suit to recover \$300 from John Draft, the saloon man. P. B. Colerick is Dr. Trexler's attorney.

Rhinesmith & Simonsen, through their attorney George D. Crane, have sued Henry W. Fry and others on a mechanic's lien.

Samuel L. Morris has been selected by Judge S. M. Hench to preside at the trial of the case of Alexander Stirling vs. Gideon W. Seavy. Hereafter it will be Judge S. L. Morris.

Frank Ulrich and Sophia Roosner, George A. Schust and Wilhelmus Kranichfeld have been licensed to wed.

This morning Deputy Sheriff Wise went to Sheldon and proceeded to offer for sale the real and personal property of A. J. Taylor & Sons. On application of creditors, other than the Rothschild Brothers and Mrs. A. J. Taylor, Judge S. M. Hench issued an order restraining the sheriff from further proceeding with the sale. Dr. J. M. Dinneen, the coroner, served the papers on Sheriff Nelson, who will cease the sale until the merits of the restraining order are tested in court and the claims of other creditors sifted.

Sprains, lameness pains and stiffness, weak back or disease of the spine will be immediately relieved on application of a H. P. Master over the affected part. Its poulticative power is wonderful. War-rauted to be the best made.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.
[Continued from First Page.]
The last session, permitting the issue of notes equal to the face value of deposited bonds, will commend itself to the approval of the house of representatives. The president calls attention to and discusses the reports of the secretary of war and of the treasury. He includes a full report of the North Pole expedition and of the rescue of Greely and companions. He advocates the work of improving and enlarging the navy and discusses the lack of defense which is now enjoyed by the United States.

The president here refers to the reduction of postage and agrees with the postmaster general that the weight of letter should be increased to one ounce.

The report of the Utah commission will be read with interest. It states the result of recent legislation looking to the prevention and punishment of polygamy in that territory. It tells of the progress of the law. It can only be by the most radical legislation consistent with the requirements of the constitution, I am recommended, therefore, that Congress should exercise political control of the territory of Utah and provide for the appointment of a commission with such government powers as in its judgment may fitly and surely be put into their hands.

Our system of tax and tariff legislation is yielding a revenue which is in excess of the needs of the government. There are elements from which it is not hit to devise a scheme by which without unfairly changing the conditions of the workingman, his feeble condition and new markets provided for that sale beyond our borders.

A series of policy seem to point to this end. 1. A number of reciprocal commercial treaties with the countries of America which shall be read with interest. The condition of these treaties should be the free admission of such merchandise as is not produced in our country in return for similar goods on a favorable exchange of our products. The benefits of such exchange to apply on the goods carried under flags of the countries to which we export, and on both a des from vessels so privileged of all tribute dues and national impost, so that these goods may be sold in our market on the same terms as those of the other contracting parties though without infringing on the reserved home coming trade. The reported products of these countries coming within the limits of the treaties, and the avoidance of the technical restrictions and penalties by which our interests with those countries is at present hampered.

Secondly, The establishment of the consular service of the United States in the countries of the world, thus permitting the relinquishment of consular fees not only as respects vessels under the national flag, but also as respects the sale of the treaty nations carrying goods entitled to the benefits of the treaties.

Thirdly, The enactment of measures to favor the construction and maintenance of the carrying marine under the flag of the United States.

Fourthly, The establishment of a uniform currency basis for the countries of America, so that the colored products of our mines may circulate on equal terms throughout the whole system of the commonwealth. This would require monetary union of America with the rest of the world, and the production of the circulation of those which yield neither gold nor silver could be adjusted in conformity with the needs of the country.

Many of the countries of the world furnish no bullion to the common stock the surplus production of a mine and mine might thus be utilized and a step taken toward the general remonetization of silver. To the accomplishment of these ends so far as they can be attained by separate treaties, the nations already concluded and now in progress have been directed and the favor with which this enlarged policy has thus far been received warrants the belief that our negotiations will ere long embrace all or nearly all the countries of the hemisphere.

It is by no means desirable, however, that the policy and consideration should be applied to the enlargement of our trade with Europe, Asia and Africa should be bought in reduction, the tariff on goods of their origin as neither we nor the other American states are fitted to produce, and thus enabling ourselves to obtain in return a better and more secure source of the raw materials of the manufacturers, on which we excel. It seems to me that many of the embarrassing elements of the great national conflict between us and Europe, and the trade may thus be turned to good account, that the revenues may be reduced so as no longer to draw from the people and the treasury duties may be relieved without becoming burdensome; that our shipping vessels may be judiciously encouraged; the currency fixed on a basis and above security of interests among the states of the American system as will be a great and ever increasing advantage to them all. All treaties in the line of this policy which have been entered into or are in progress of negotiation contain a provision and demand to be requisite under the clause of the non-interference authority to originate bills for raising revenues.

On the 23rd of February last I transmitted to congress the first annual report of a civil service commission together with a communication from the heads of the several executive departments of the government respecting the present working of the law under which this commission had been set up. The good results therein fore-shadowed have been more than realized. The law has had the effect of removing from the public service the incompetent and unfaithful public servants and in protecting the appointing officers of the government from the pressure of rival candidates for public employment. The law has had the effect of removing from the public service the incompetent and unfaithful public servants and in protecting the appointing officers of the government from the pressure of rival candidates for public employment.

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tion. To my fellow citizens, generally, I acknowledge a deep sense of obligation for the support they have accorded me in my administration of the executive department of the government.
CHESTER A. ARTHUR.
Washington, Dec. 1, 1884.

Miss Minnie Rosenthal, the pretty daughter of Dr. I. N. Rosenthal, is at Cincinnati the guest of her brother.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.
There has never been a medicine for rheumatism introduced in Fort Wayne that has given such universal satisfaction as Durand's Rheumatic Remedy. It stands out alone as the great remedy for this disease. It is taken internally and never has and never can fail to cure the worst case in the shortest time. It has the endorsement and recommendation of many leading physicians in this state and elsewhere. It is sold by every druggist at \$1. Write for free 40 page pamphlet to E. C. H. Albion, drug gist, Washington, D. C. Box 534-Wm

The Fletcher Electric Belt.
The Electric Belt, invented by Fletcher, which has made such a great reputation in the east, is now sold in Fort Wayne by Meyer Bros. & Co., and Dreier & Bro. As a cure for the weak, nervous, pains and organic diseases it has made a revolution in medical science. See it and get an illustrated circular. Sept. 15-daily

At the cabinet council in Paris to-day it was decided to make the proposed increase duty on foreign grain two francs per centime.

DYSPEPSIA

Causes its victims to be miserable, hopeless, confused, and depressed in mind, very irritable, languid, and drowsy. It is a disease which does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven just the required remedy in hundreds of cases. "I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia, from which I have suffered two years. I tried many other medicines, but none proved so satisfactory as Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS COOK, Brush Electric Light Co., New York City.

Sick Headache

"For the past two years I have been afflicted with severe headaches and dyspepsia. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have found great relief. I cheerfully recommend it to all." Mrs. E. F. ARKLE, New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Cambridgeport, Mass., was a sufferer from dyspepsia and sick headache. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it the best remedy she ever used.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by O. L. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Three nice rooms suitable for family. Call immediately at 211 W. Main street.

FOR RENT—A house of five rooms with all modern conveniences, and the necessary outbuildings. Inquire at 211 W. Main street.

FOR RENT—A house containing eleven rooms, 207 West Wayne Street. Apply to MRS. MARTHA A. WITHERS.

WANTED.

WANTED—A seamstress and girl for general housework. Apply at 155 W. Berry street.

WANTED—A purchaser for a good two-story frame dwelling house, 12 right rooms, good, well, central, etc.; all in good condition, with good stable annexed; \$2500; on Maumee avenue; price \$2500. Inquire of D. C. Fisher.

Candy Candy Candy Candy Candy
Send \$1, \$2, \$3 or \$5 for a sample retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up in elegant boxes and strictly pure. Suitable for presents. Express charges light. Refer to all Chicago. Try it once.
Address, C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago. Sept 25-3m.

CURTURE
Cure guaranteed by Dr. J. J. Mayor, the successful specialist. Ease at once; no operation or delay from business. Sent by hundreds of cures. 641 Arch St. Phila. Send for circular. Advice from Customer House, Fort Wayne, 9th & 10th each morning 10-12 daily.

R U P T U R E

Dr. J. A. SHERMAN, of 231 Broadway, New York, famous for the past 35 years his successful method of curing rupture without surgical operation, a new at his office, St. Louis, Mo., before he will cure patients all the 25th of December. During treatment patients can labor without interfering with the cure, and with safety from strangulated rupture. His book, with likenesses of bad cases before and after cure, is mailed for 10 cents. Remember; in St. Louis, Offices 4th Market Street.

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Those Splendid OVERCOATS that no one fails to buy on sight our trade increasing daily.

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I will deliver on cars, on Nickel Plate road in Fort Wayne, good seasoned cord wood at \$3 per cord. Orders may be left at my office, 57 West Main street. 19-3wood JOSEPH K. EDMONSON.

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Presenting the following emotional dramas:
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People's Popular prices, 10, 20 and 25 cents.

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SUPERB STAR COMPANY
In the Best American Play,
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By B. RILEY CAMPBELL, sec.
"Undoubtedly the best American play. Age cannot wither nor custom stale its infinite variety."—Boston Journal.
Seats can be reserved at box office on and after 4 p. m. Saturday, Nov. 29.
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ONE NIGHT ONLY!
Wednesday, December 3d.
COMEDY EVENT!
"The Little Sparkle of Sunshine"
PATTI-ROSA,
The only living rival Lotte has on the American stage in her wonderful success and Society Comedy Drama.
MIZPAH!

Supported by her own company of rare excellence, including the young and popular comedienne, C. M. Lester and E. L. Williams.
Sale of seats opens Monday, December 1, between the hours of 11 and 1 and 4 and 9 p. m. Carriages can be ordered at 10:45 p. m.

ONE NIGHT ONLY!
Friday, December 5.
35—ARTISTS—35
The European Opera Comique Season, as performed in the Vienna 32 and at the Casino, New York, 150 nights.

The Beggar Student
Opera Comique in three acts.
Music by Carl Mitlocker. Words by Oeene & Zell.
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Beautiful Costumes, Appointments, etc. Seats now on sale.

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An Excellent Fit Always Guaranteed.
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